NAW YORK HEPARE, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1896.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

passent near the top between a stoop cutting the rocks. This cutting is about one hundred yards the near the control of the co

and two or three rounds were fired at the forming lines. When Prince Frederick Charles had completed his dispositions he ordered the advance and the troops present forward. The cavalry and artillery moved on the plateau shill Horne's infantry on the right made for the Schloes of Sichrew and the woods around it. The cavalry pushed on quickly and the gains moved well with it, but every now and then halted and came into action. The Asstrinus, inferior in numbers and already retiring, could not hope to stand against the force thus displayed, and they drew quickly over the plateau, making for the hills of Danbs.

played, and they drew quickly over the plateau, making for the hills of Dauba.

In Punsur.

Three regiments of cavalry were launched after them and went dashing through the corn, but did not reach the retiring troops before the latter had quitted the plateau, and then the woods and broken ground on the side of the slopes impeded their progress. As soon as the Austians gamed the Dauba hills their artilliery opened and poured shells briskly into the advancing lines, but the gliding motion of the advancing treops and the undulating ground deceived their aum, for only about twenty casualties occurred. When the Prussian gams gained the southern brow of the plateau, they opened on the Austrians were ultimately silenced. Yot they did well, for they made good their retreat; but had not the Prussian horse been detained by having to pass through the narrow street of Liebernau, the field artiflery which to-day fired into the Prussian ranks would probably have gone as a trophy to Berlin.

the field artillery which to-day fired into the Promian ranks would probably have gone as a trophy to Berlin.

[Headquariers of First Pruesian Army, Schloes of Sichrow, (June 27) correspondence of London Times.]

The railway and high road which lead down the valley of the Iser from Ternau to Münchengrätz run for a distance of about five miles from the former town on the morth side of the viver, but on reaching the village of Podell cross to the south bank by two bridges, which are about two hundred yards distant from each other, that of the railway being on the right, and that by which the road coosses on the left of a person losking towards Münchengrötz. The loer is at Podell near upon one hundred yards wide, and runs with a deep but fast stream between attoop banks, which only rise about four feet above the level of the water. Three roads ised from the placeau of Sochrow to the high road that runs down the valley of the Iser; that on the cast a country road, which leaves the plateau near the Schlose of Sichrow and Jons the highray near the village of Swierzin, almost at an equal distance between Timau and Fadolt; is the centre the changes from Liebenau arikes into the highroad half way between Timau and Fadolt; is the centre the changes from Liebenau arikes into the highroad half way between the west-joine it close to this town.

Kestorday evening Prime. Frederick Charles three a get to marched at the same time by the country road on the east, o cupied the Village of Swierzin, and pushed its advance guard towards Podolt. The troops directed on zing point consisted of two companies of the Fourth Jayas to a note of Podoli bridge to the village of the Pourth Jayas the Todoli his the leading to the Pourth Jayas the Todoli his took to the Podoli bridge batashions of the Pourth Jayas to a note of Podoli bridge tears the country road on the Podoli bridge batashions of the Pourth Jayas to a note of Podoli bridge tears the country road on the seater, or a note of Podoli bridge tears the vive consuments.

Figure Parallelo. The second and funited nations of the Pilary-first regiment, and one battableu of the seventy-leaf.

The Jagers who, were leading, got to within three on the parallelo of the seventy leaf of the parallelo of the parallelo of the parallelo of the parallelo of the Austrian outposts; but here they came into containing the parallelo of the wilder of the parallelo of the parallelo

and the Prussian firing parties who had axtended into cornfield on the right of the highway, there was a a den pause in the fing on the road, for the Jiggers, as ported by the Thirty first, had made a dash and we bearing the Austrians back beyond the farmhouse where the cottages of the village closed on cach side the road, and where the defenders had hastily thro-

Prince, as we have seen, falled to take Skalitz.

Upon this Austrian official telegrams appeared in the Vienna and South German papers, stating that the Prossians had been beaten, were in full retreat, and reduced to petition for an armistice.

Prusian despatches, on the other hand, spoke of a brilliant action, in which the enemy had been repulsed, omitting, however, to mention whether any definite result had been attained.

As appears from the above neither of these telegrams was coffect. Far from being in full retreat the Prussians were able to take the contested position the day after, while the Austrians had lost so little ground on the first day that they required to be ejected from their intrenchments on the second.

von Löwenfeldt towards Nachod. After a short engagement the later got possession of the pass, which was abandoned by the Austrians with a loss of eighteen killed. The wanguard threw out skirmishers in the direction of Skalitz.

At half past nine this morning the vanguard-was sharply attacked by two brigades of the Sixth Austrian corps, well-provided with artiliery, and followed by a third-brigade on support. The Frince Hoistein heavy cawalry division at the same time appeared upon the field. By the efforts of the vanguard, which withdrew slowly skirmishing, time was gained for the main body of the corps to emerge from the pass and reach the heights immediately in front. At this moment I came up in good time from Braunau. As the troops arrived they were immediately thrown forward to hold the mearest heights, the Kirchbach division to the left. The entire artillery, ninety guna, was brought up into the line of battle, to meet which the enemy was soon checked, and as soon as our carps, strengthened by an infantry regiment and reserve—had taken up its position, we were enabled exergetically to assume the offensive. The bastle Prince John's Culmaster brigade was defensed by a britiant charge of the First Uhlans and Eighth dragoons under General von Wnuck, Golonel von Treasow and Lieutesant Colonel von Wiehmann, the commanders of both regiments received henorable wounds.

The infantry, whose firs had been of admirable effect, attacked at various points with the bayonet, and took powers on on the advanced woodland and surrounding found. In these operations the fisy of the Third Deutschmeister battaien fell into our hands.

Mards tirce P. M. all the enemy's troops were in retreat, failure etchis we day and woodland and surrounding found. In these operations the fisy of the Prince P. M. all the enemy's recope the raillery displayed lare powers of endingering powers of the health of the capturing two guns; three others were abandoned in the basty retreat. The cavalry supported by some of the instants, every the raillery

The Battle of Skalitz. MARGIAL BENDER'S DESTATORIS AND ADVICE.
The subjoined despatches were forwarded by Marsh
Benedek to the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austi
during the action at Skalitz:—
Eight in the morning—The action is commencio
pray to God!
Noon—The battalions are wavering; pray to God!
Four in the afternoon—The Prussians are beaten;
turn thanks to God!

night. These valiant troops, who, under tener excession chief, performed products of valor and devotion, sustained considerable losses, owing mainly to the impetuaty of their attacks.

At nightfall the two cavalry brigades were withdrawn behind Dossobuono. As late as nine o'clock artillery fire was heard in the direction of the Ninth corps and the Poltz brigade. The enemy had by that time abandoned further resistance, and clouds of dust towards Gotto and Valegglo point out his line of retreat upon the Mincio. It would be impossible to deay to the enemy the testimony of having fought with obstinacy and his officers set their min good examples.

The enemy brought into time of battle, under the eyes of the King and the orders of Princes Humbert and Amadeus—the latter of whom was wounded—the complete army corps of Durando and Della Rocco; also, as reported by prisoners, a strong force of the Cachiari army corps and several cavalry regiments—in all, nearly eleven divisions of infantry, being a force of about one hundred thousand men, and almost alt his reserve artillery; but it was impossible for him to resist the tired and persevering bravery and the devotion of the imperial troops.

Our losses in killed and wounded are not small, owing to the impetuous dash of our troops. I am unable to state the figures until I receive detailed reports. According to an approximate estimate we have made about 3,000 prisoners, many of whom are officers. We have also captured some guns; but the number is not yet certain.

It is my opinion that the splendid victory of Custozza will have all the more effect as symptoms of denoralization were visible in the Italian army towards evening, after the capture of Custozza, many of the presence not having tasted food for forty-e-gib hours.

In retreating beyond the Mincio the enemy burnt the fine bridge of Valeggio, where he left five hundred wounded. He evacuated Villafranca the same night, and also abandoned a great number of wounded there.

# FRANCE.

Intervention—The Emperor Silent—Helgiums Exeted.

At the closing of the Legislative session Count Walewski, the Freeident, delivered the epecch, in which he
said.—We are about to separate and to convey to the
departments of France the carried expression of our
confidence in the wisdom which presides over the destinics of the country. Permit me to express the certainty that we, who are now separating, may meet again
next year in perfect conformity of sentiment and intention, and always ready to afford the Emperor and France
fresh piedges of devotion and patriolans.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, Fune 3.]
That the Emperor is not so direnuously in favor of flaly
as he was seven years ago is commonly believed, and
many signs have been mentioned which confirm this
view. Magar Ney, his aid-descamp, gave a dinner a few
days back is honor of the victory of the Austrians at
Custazza and Toulongoon. The second aid-de-camp,
who was present, declared broadly that the "lesson"
which the Italians had received was not pet complete, and
that they avoid have to rufer still more security lefure all
tous over.

A good deal of sympathy is manifested in government
icircles for the Austrian cause, and the Archduke Alberia
in praced for his moderation of tone no less time for his
malitary skill. On the other hand, M. Routher and the
friends of Haly show great uncasinces less the Emperor
who if desert the cause of Herty and constitutional
government as represented by that country. The democratic party in Paris were auxious to get up
a sort of demonstration on the arrival of the
news of the Illulian reverses. A letter to the Emperor
was to be drawn up and published in the newspapers
calling for aid to lisity, but through the influence of M.
Jiles Favre the pian was alandoned. It is now doubtful whether it will ever be carried into effect; but the
vertex of the lessor from which the above particulars are
derived in of option that should the Ruisers of the democratic party.

The expected explanation of the Emperor wi

Trade and Financial Aspect.
THE PARIS MARKETS.

[Paris (July 2) correspondence of London Times.]
The war has not yet produced any marked effect on trade in Paris. There continue to be a fair demand for every description of manufactured goods, and prices show a tendency to rise. This, however, may be accounted for by the small stock of goods beld by the manufacturers. In spite of the sympathy felt for the triumph of the "just cause," the opinion among all clisses of the community, and particularly the commercial classes, is, that the prosperity of the country depends on the French government continuing perfectly neutral. The dea of France being dragged into war is still regarded by the industrious classes as the greatest calamity that could beful her, for they know by what takes place in Germany, and especially in Prussian S lesia and Saxony, where the manufacturers have been forced to suspend their works, what they must expect by France abandoning a policy of neutrality.

heutrality.

THE BANK OF HOLLAND.

[From the London Times! (city article), July 3.]

The Bank of Holland to-day has raised its rate of dicount to seven per cent. Bills on London are still abut danily offseed at Paris, and the rate of exchange is verified. Some further considerable amounts of gold a therefore likely to be remitted thither.

### NEUTRAL OPINION.

So long as the Austrian remains on the defensive his mere viz inertics condemns his fretting enemy to equal marcilvity. It would not be easy for the mois sangulas friend of the Italians to point out to them any plausible plan of campaign. Of what stoff their array is composed was sufficiently proved by their first mad onset. We require no better evidence than that of their foe to feel satisfied that "Italians do fight." The Archduke Albert, in his report, bears witness to the "bravery and obstinacy" displayed by the Italians, "the impetuosity, especially, of their first attacks, and the example given by the officers to their soldiers," and a private lotter from an officer in Verona mentions the extremely gallant behavior of the hostile army, and especially of the infantry, which he describes as "mandick topfer." But against the Quadrilateral, the Italians must know, herolam is of no axes, and there is little chance of their obtaining Venetus smitch for the hostile army, and especially of the infantry, which he describes as "mandick topfer." But against the Quadrilateral, the Italians must know, herolam is of no axes, and there is little chance of their obtaining Venetus smitch for the Army and the people, who know much less than we do, as yet, of the particulars of the fight of the 24th, exaggerate both its bright and its dark side. The Italians, they think, had all but conquered on that fatal day. Their victory would have been certain had they only been better led. The name of La Marmora, at no time very popular among a certain class of patriots, is now outpied with that of Gustozza, a disaster stributed to his rashness no less than to his incapacity. An attack on the Quadrilateral, it is now discovered by the malcontents, was the act of a madman, but there was not even method in La Marmora madness. He went into the beld biindfold, and buried half his army into the jawa of death without knowing how to bring up the other half to its recours. La Marmora, indeed, it is universally allowed, has rendered incalculab

they will not have longoitem their sine of 1845, nor the heavy pencily with which they had to done them.

A Fremch Review.

ENERGY AND SRILL OF THE PHUSSIANS—POUR GREAT ARMIES CONCENTRATING FOR A PITCHED BATTLE—NOTHING IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

(From the Moniteur du Soir, July 2.)

There is a general expectation that very shortly we shall receive grees intelligence from the theatre of war in Bohemia, and the public impatience is strongly excited by the serious creats which are on the eve of presenting themselves.

The Austrians in their concentration upon Königrätz were closely followed by the Prussians. The exacuation of Gitschin was marked by a sanguinary conflict, and the losses of men resulting from the series of actions which have served as a prelude to the result battle that is imminent already amount to a considerable ag regate. The Austro-Saxon corps, which, after the actions at Minichengratz, retired upon Ghechin to Join the center and right wing of Benedek's army, has delivered the whole northwest of Bohemia to the Prussians, and has left Pragus mnoovered. It is expected that this capital will be occupied by a detachment from the army of Prince Frederick Christe. Aithough this movement, about at take place, may be a means of weakening the Prussians by removing a pergion of their forces to a distance from the actual centur of operations, yet the occupation of Prague would still he a not unumportant result, as it would completely sever the communication between the Austrian and the liberations applies.

The Prussians at Prague would be masters, not only of the line of railway which runs by Hodenbach to Dresder, but also of that which processes by Filsen and Patishem to Munich. We fave had at your forces to be a second of the residence of the line of railway which runs a first parties of the line of railway which was a first parties of the line of railway which was a first parties of the line of railway and at this require to the control of the railway, and at this required to the control of the railway, an

events.

As to the Italian fleet in the Adriatic, which consists of some twenty vessels, one half the number being armor-plated, since it was observed in the waters of Ancona by the Austrian squadron, which, inferior in number, has retired before it, no authentic information of its movements has been received.

the opposite ranks, while the soldier armed with a breech-loading moviest keeps his muzzle down, and if in laste he first it off without raising the but to his shoulder his shot still takes effect, though often low; and a proof of this is that very many of the Austrian prisoners are wounded in the legs." The only objection, indeed, which is urged against the breechleading systems for weapons to be used in war is one that answers itself. It is said that regiments would fire away their ammunition so fast that it would be impossible to keep them supplied. This is as much as to say that soldiers must be exposed to the certainty of being mown down by enemies firing three slot to their one because otherwise ammunition might be wasted, and the means of transport must be increased. It might be sufficient to reply that in the Prussian army these obstucies are not found insuperable, but where common sense is decisive of a question it seems needless to invoke experience.

Without experience, however, no reform involving considerable expense is likely to find favor with heads of departments in this country. It is on this ground that we have invited attention to the experiments which have lately been tried on the largest scale in real warfare, and we now most earnestly represent the urgent necessity of profiting by them. It was but last month that Marshal Benedek encouraged his troops to depar the alleg d superacivity of Prussian forcum, and to ruly on the bayonet, and we already see the consequence. Every one know that hayonets are seldom actually crosted; when they are crossed it by no means follows that those who carry the worst rifles will give the most vigorous thrust, and before they are crossed it is criain that rapidity of fire will tell fatally. With these facts before us not a day should be long in arming our own infunding with breechloader of the best available pattern. There is no official in the War Department who would himself think of using a mutale-loader in cover shooting if he had the option of a breach-lo

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Konigratize e evaceation count Bismarch's Plan of German Rections which that is immiregate. The at Minchen re and right whole north-left Prague whole north-left Prague will be occur of Frederick its lake piace at Berlin, when the people, who, like so many other people, had on that eventful year "conquered their king," took offence at the uncovered head of their sovereign, and compelled him to do obeisance by the at lake piace, by removing the actual will be completely grant and the murmored threat. "Down west the hat, or down with the country of his sorbects, and, lifting high the brass helmet which is his crown in sarilke times, told his people of the hard-won with the hat would still be demanded of them and of the nation, and called upon the Prussians to rally round the standards, with "God for King and Pathernand."

The King's words prag from an impulse of genuine emotion. Moments of breattless aixiety have come for Prussian and thermany and the subjects of King William excesses to the royal and outputs of

## AQUATIC.

nd Kelly, the Englishman, on the Tyne, took place of

THE LATEST MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

pendence was celebrated on the Four-ly by British and American war vos-port. All Her Maja-ty's ships at Port American flag lat the main royal mas-ships carrying over ten guns fired a twenty-one guns.

The London Times says:—The American iron-class Minntonomoh will, after a short stay at Cherbours, projected to the Thomes, as so many who are desirons of seeing her find it impossible to visit her at Spithead. The United States steamer Wroming had received damage at Nagasaki, Japan, by collision.

Daring the month of June the emigration from the port of Liverpool considerably decreased, owing, it is stated by the emigration efficients, to the fact that the emigration are staying to assist in the English hay and corn harvests.

A despatch from Bucharect of July I says:—S ence of violence took place in this town yesteriay, being direct, ed against the Jews. The purplace destroyed their synagogue. Many Jews took refere at the Austrian Consulate.

sulate.

The Emir of Bokhara has sent back the Russian pients potentiary whom he had kept a prisoner. He has also promised to liberate the Russian merchants whom he holds prisoners, and has asked for a peace conference at Orenburg.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LONDON MONEY HARKET.
LONDON, July 6, 1806.
Consols closed at 87% a 57% for money.
Bullion in the bank has decreased £165,500.

Consols closed at \$T\ a \$T\ for money.

Bullion in the bank has decreased \$168,600.

ANERGOAN ROCKA.

United States freviventies, \$T\ a \$T\ for money.

Bullion were buoyant under the peace prospects. The discount market was unchanged. The bank rate remained at ten, notwithstanding the continued loved complaints at the protracted maintenance of that rate.

LEVERPOOL BREADSTUFPS MARKET—JULY 5.

The breadstuffs market is very dull, with a downward tendency. Richardson, Spence & Co report:—Four flat, wheat very dull and declined 3t, per cents!. Cofficactive at a decline of \$61. per quarter, and butters are pressing their stocks on the market; mixed \$28s\$

LIVERPOOL PROUTEN MARKET.

The provision market is duil. Best stendy. Pork dull. Bacon duil. Lard duil; sales small at \$60. a 70s. Tailow quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PROUTE MARKET.

Ashes inactive. Squar quiet and steady. Coffic quiet. Rice steady; sales small. Rices duil. Spirit: furpentine inactive. Fetroleum steady at la 10d. a 2s. 2d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Brendstoffs inactive but steady. Squar duil. Coffee quiet and steady. Ten steady. Rice quiet and steady. Tailow quiet.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL PROUTER—Sales of cotion for the week \$8.600 bales to exportion. The market opened duil and downward, but closed biosyant with an advance of \$\forall \text{ at the contract of the properson of the

American.

The Manchester market is firmer and steady.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market is very dull, with a decline on all qualities.

The Liverpool provision market is inactive, but steady.

Endta.

Roman, Jone 96—6:20 P. M.
Seven pound shirtings, fr. 2a. Cotton, no salos.
Exchange on London, 2z. 05d.
Freights, 7z. 6d.

Eight and a quarter pound shirtings, 8r. 10s.
Exchange on London, 2z. 1d. Government securities. Four per cents, 17; five per cents, 103%; five and a half per cents, 108%.
Freights, 40s.